

INAUGURAL WILL EXCEL ALL OTHERS

Several Striking Features Added to Festivities.

FILIPINO BAND WILL PLEASE

Illumination of Streets Expected to Awe Visitors—Fireworks Will Surpass Other Similar Displays—Street Decoration a Departure—Ballroom Scene Will Linger in Memory.

Each inauguration in Washington develops some special features which serve to differentiate it from others. Four years ago one such feature was the company of Rough Riders who had served in Cuba with President Roosevelt.

At other times it has been one thing or another which has given distinction to the parade or some part of the festivities. This year the inaugural committee has arranged for three or four special things which will give great interest to the occasion. One of these is the coming of the Constabulary Band from the Philippine Islands. This band is one of the famous musical aggregations of the world, and it captured America at the St. Louis Exposition. Its music is peculiar in itself, the dress of the band is striking, and it may be expected that the little musicians from the other side of the world will have a warm welcome at the Capital during the great quadrennial festival of the nation.

Will Have Place of Honor.

The Constabulary Band will be assigned a place of honor as escort to the Veterans Division which will attend the President and Vice President elect, with the retiring officials, from the White House to the Capitol, where the newly-elected men will take the oath of office. This band will also appear at one of the public concerts, as well as in the parade.

Another feature of this year's inauguration will be the splendid illumination of the streets by electricity, including the court of honor. Never before in the history of the city has electricity been put to so good use as it will be during the inaugural week. The illuminations of Pennsylvania avenue, the White House, and the court of honor will blaze brighter than day, and the effect upon one who looks down the Avenue will be similar to the impressions received by the great displays of light at the Pan-American and St. Louis expositions. Workmen have begun to set the iron poles which are to support the wires for the festooned electric bulbs along Pennsylvania avenue.

Fireworks Will Blaze.

Still another feature of the ceremonies will be the fireworks, which promise to transcend anything ever seen before in Washington. Great progress has been made within the past year or two in the production of striking pieces of pyrotechnics. These and some new ones are to be shown here, and the air on the night of March 4 is expected to throw the brilliantly lighted streaks into utter gloom for the period of one hour and forty minutes.

The details of the fireworks have already been described at length in The Washington Herald, with its "magic city," its airships of fire, and its splendid effects in aerial bombs and rockets. That it will be one of the things to distinguish the Taft inauguration from others that have gone before will probably be the result. The evolutions of the Flambeau Club, from Minneapolis, will add to the pleasure of the evening.

The street decoration scheme this year is also a broad departure from former times, and is expected to make a good impression. The committee on street decoration has worked out a new idea. Hitherto the inauguration decorations have clung to the national colors. Old Glory and the red, white, and blue bunting have been almost the only colors visible on inauguration day. Inauguration comes in early spring, and the committee has borrowed an idea from the decorative scenes worked out with such telling effect in some of the cities of Europe on fête days.

Scheme Is Green on White.
The groundwork of the decorations will be white cloth, which will be particularly well against brick buildings. It is not the purpose to hide the buildings or their architecture, but simply to give a touch of festivity to architectural lines.

Top of the white cloth will be festoons and ornamentation of deep green, many evergreens being used in this work. The national colors, which will be used in great profusion, will be seen floating from staffs, poles, and lines, which will give a specially animated and lively appearance to the streets if any wind is blowing, as is generally the case in March.

Still another pleasing feature of the occasion will be the distinguished character of the reception committee at the ball. This year the ballroom committee has summoned to its aid some of the most prominent men of the country—men of State and national celebrity—to assist in receiving guests and give distinction to the grand parade about the hall upon the arrival of the President.

Hitherto the President and his wife have been the center of attention. The parade has generally revolved itself into a public exhibition of the President and his wife to a great throng of visitors. This year the men and women who will make up the escort of the President and Mrs. Taft about the hall in the Pension Building will be such as to divide attention and give the fête a much broader character than formerly. The national element will enter into it, and it is not

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too much to expect that the inaugural ball will take on an added aspect of interest from this feature.

Rooms and Board Moderate.

M. I. Weller, chairman of the committee on public comfort, held a meeting of the executive committee last night and went over the detail of its work. Mr. Weller said yesterday that many applications for visitors to board and lodge were yet on application in his office and that there would be plenty of room for all who unless exceptionally fine weather should mark inauguration day and the crowd should assume unwonted proportions. Mr. Weller thinks that charges for board and lodgings will be at reasonable rates during the inauguration period, as competition is such as to keep down prices to a very moderate level.

A letter was received at inaugural headquarters yesterday saying that Company D, of the New York National Guard, of Oswego, N. Y., will come to Washington and participate in the parade. This is said to be a specially fine drilled company of men. It is made up of large men and they are said to present a striking appearance in line of march.

Would Bar Acetylin Lights.

Chairman Steilwagen has called the attention of automobilists in the city to the fact that the committee desires that low power lights shall be used on mechanical vehicles during the inauguration week. At that time the streets, specially in the downtown section, will be full of people, and the blinding of the acetylin lamps is thought by the committee to be undesirable at that time.

Mr. Steilwagen is of the opinion that automobilists should be willing to forego the bright lights for a few nights in the public interest.

Plans for Parade

Verein Completes Preparation for Inauguration.

GERMAN CHURCHES INVITED

Escort of Honor for the President-elect Arouses Great Enthusiasm Among United German Societies, and Flags Will Be Waved in the Procession by All the Branches.

At a well-attended meeting of the inauguration committee of the United German Societies, held at Saengerbund Hall last night, progress was reported from the various committees, indicating that the twenty-three organizations affiliated with the German Central Verein, and other individual Germans who are not members of the society, are taking great interest in the proposed patriotic demonstration, at which the German-American citizens of this city and surroundings will turn out in full force and give President-elect Taft the escort of honor on the day he takes the oath of office.

Martha Wiegand presided, and under his energetic leadership almost every question pertaining to badges, flags, sashes, etc., was settled without difficulty. The finance committee reported most satisfactory progress, and the welcome news was announced that badges, flags, white gloves, and everything else necessary to bring about a uniformity of the marchers in personal appearance and attire, would be supplied free of charge.

Reports on Flags.

The committee on flags reported that all the societies had signified their intention to be represented in the flag section by their respective flags. It is expected that about twenty-five flags and banners will be in line.

The offer of the Columbia Turnverein to be represented in the parade with a delegation of thirty-two members in uniform was enthusiastically accepted. In order to give the United German section a compact and artistic appearance, it was decided to close up the ranks of the German hosts with the uniform section of the Turnverein.

It was resolved to address a letter to the rectors and ministers of the various German churches of this city requesting them to co-operate in the matter, and to ask the male members of the congregation to swell the ranks of the German-American section.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Harry B. Wilson has recently purchased a tract of unimproved ground north of Oak street, between Fourteenth and Howard avenue, with an additional piece on the north side of Otis street. This ground, about six acres in extent, will be immediately improved. Plans for its subdivision have been made, and it will be cut up into more than forty building lots. Otis street will be cut through, and the tract put in shape for immediate use in building. Mr. Wilson purchased the tract from three owners for about \$46,000.

J. Sprigg Poole has sold, through Stone & Fairfax, his two-story and cellar brick dwelling at 311 French street northwest, which is to be improved and occupied by the new owner as a home. The house contains eight rooms and a bath. It is built upon a lot which has a frontage of eighteen feet, with a depth of 100 feet.

The last of the nine houses constructed at Fifteenth and B streets northeast by Kennedy & Davis has been sold by Charles B. Fonda, representing Thomas J. Fisher & Co., for \$3,750. It contains six rooms and a bath. The purchaser is Jacob I. Blair, who will occupy it as a home.

The H. R. Howenstein Company yesterday commenced work upon the construction of five brick houses in Adams street, between First and Second streets. Plans for the buildings, which, in architectural design, will be among the most attractive to be found in that section of the city, have been drawn by Architect P. T. Schneider. They will contain six rooms and a bath each, with the exception of the residence located on the corner lot, which will contain eight rooms. The first floors will be finished in oak, with the second in birch.

Building permits were issued yesterday to H. J. McClurg, one two-story frame dwelling, at 204 Patterson street northwest; architect, J. J. Crane; builder, A. C. Wharten; estimated cost, \$4,000. Caroline E. Veatch; repairs to 3415 Ashlee terrace; architect, Harry Barton; builder, John Simpson's Sons; estimated cost, \$2,400.

Chinaman Is Arrested.

Charged with having deserted from the British merchant vessel Anita in New York about four months ago, Ah Choy, thirty years old, was arrested at the Union Station Thursday afternoon by Detective Sears. A reward of \$100 was offered for the arrest of the man, it being alleged he violated the Chinese exclusion law.

NATIONS OF WORLD INVITED TO CONFER

Continued from Page One.

at the expense of another. Nothing would be gained by so doing, he said. The President has said nothing recently about free wood pulp, and it is presumed that he regards international conservation of natural resources as a greater question.

Conference in September.

It is the President's idea that The Hague conference should be held next September, and that all the nations which participated in The Hague arbitration conference, and perhaps some others, should be invited to send delegates. There were forty-five nations represented at the arbitration conference.

It is proposed to start a movement, through the sending of a world's conference, obtaining a grand inventory of all the natural resources of the world, so that the human race may have as accurate an account of stock as possible; to consider questions of waste and avoiding waste; and, in general, to arouse an interest throughout Christendom in favor of conserving the forests, mines, soil, and fisheries everywhere.

The members of the conference, composed of delegates from Canada, Mexico, and the United States, began their first business session in the diplomatic room of the State Department yesterday.

At the opening of the session Thomas R. Shipp, who is secretary of the National Conservation Commission, and Robert E. Young, secretary of the Canadian Commission, were elected secretaries of the conference. Clifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department, was elected permanent chairman.

An address was delivered before the conference yesterday by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park. His subject was the destruction of wild game in North America.

"Unless some effective, even drastic, measures are taken," declared Dr. Hornaday, "only a few years hence will see the last of the large wild game of North America."

Wild Game Decreasing.

Dr. Hornaday said that last year 500,000 shotguns alone were manufactured in the United States. Game does not breed as rapidly as it is killed, he said, and he declared that we were not taking account of the constantly increasing number of hunters, and of "the relentless onward march of development" that is making it easy for the hunter to reach with comparative ease the spots where the wild game is found.

Dr. Hornaday urged upon the commissioners from the three countries the importance of considering the conservation of wild game along with the consideration of other natural resources of these countries.

Robert Bacon, Secretary of State, issued the following statement yesterday concerning the conference:

"There is now assembled in Washington, in response to the invitation of the President, a conference of representatives of the United States of Mexico and of the Dominion of Canada to meet the representatives of the United States of America for the purpose of considering the common interests of the three countries in the conservation of their natural resources."

"The cordiality with which the neighboring governments accepted the invitation is no less an augury of the success of this important movement than is the disposition already shown by the conference to recognize the magnitude of the question before it. While recognizing the imperative necessity for the development and use of the great resources upon which the civilization and prosperity of nations must depend, they realize the vital need of arresting the inroads imprudently or unnecessarily made upon them."

Nature Should Be Aided.

"They comprehend also that as to many of their natural resources more than a merely conservative treatment is required; that reparatory agency should be invoked to aid the processes of beneficent nature, and that the means of restoration and increase should be sought whenever practicable."

"They see that, to the task of devising economical expenditures of resources which, once gone are lost forever, there should be superposed the duty of restoring and maintaining productiveness wherever impaired or menaced by wastefulness."

"In the northern part of the American hemisphere destruction and waste brought other evils in their train. The removal of forests, for instance, results in the aridity of vast tracts, torrential rainfalls break down and carry away the unprotected soil, and regions once abundant in vegetable and animal life become barren. This is a lesson almost as old as the human race. The older countries of Europe, Africa, and the Orient teach a lesson in this regard which has been too little heeded."

"Anticipating the wide interest which would naturally be aroused in other countries by the present North American conference."

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ference, the President foresaw the probability that it would be the precursor of a world congress. By an aide-memoire in January last the principal governments were informally sounded to ascertain whether they would look with favor upon an invitation to send delegates to such a conference.

President Takes Initiative.

"The responses have so far been uniformly favorable, and the conference of Washington has suggested to the President that a similar general conference be called by him. The President feels, therefore, that it is timely to initiate the suggested world conference for the conservation of natural resources by a formal invitation."

"Such a conference might well consider a general plan for an inventory of the natural resources of the world, and devising a uniform scheme for the expression of the results of such inventory, to the end that there may be a general understanding and appreciation of the world's supply of the material elements which underlie the development of civilization and the welfare of the peoples of the earth. It would be appropriate also for the conference to consider the general phases of the correlated problem of checking and, when possible, repairing the injuries caused by the waste and destruction of natural resources and utilities, and make recommendations in the interest of their conservation, development, and replenishment."

"With such a world inventory and such recommendations, the various producing countries of the whole world would be in a better position to co-operate, each for his own good and all for the good of all, toward the safeguarding and betterment of their common means of support."

"As was said in the preliminary aide-memoire, 'The people of the whole world are interested in the natural resources of the whole world, benefited by their conservation, and injured by their destruction. The people of every country are interested in the supply of food and of material for manufacture in every other country, not only because these are interchangeable through processes of trade, but because a knowledge of the total supply is necessary to the intelligent treatment of each nation's share of the supply.'

Earth Held in Trust.

"Nor is this all. A knowledge of the continuance and stability of personal and renewable resources is no less important to the world than a knowledge of the quantity or the term remaining for the enjoyment of those resources which when consumed are irreplaceable. As to all the great natural sources of national welfare, the peoples of to-day hold the earth in trust for the peoples to come after them."

"Reading the lessons of the past aright, it would be for such a conference to look beyond the present to the future."

DEPICTS POPE PIUS

Father Doyle Compares Him with Lincoln.

TELLS OF TRIP TO VATICAN

Declares Popular Impression that Pontiff is a Frail Man Is Incorrect. Says More Priests Are Needed, and that Two Thousand More Could Be Used in Dioceses of United States.

Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House at the Catholic University, spoke last night at Knights of Columbus Hall on "The great white shepherd of Christendom—Pope Pius X." He drew an intimate picture of the head of the Catholic Church, likening him in many things to Abraham Lincoln.

Father Doyle's word sketch of the pontiff came in the course of a recount of his trip last summer to Europe, the interests of the Catholic missionary movement in this country. He had a private interview with the Pope.

"Pius X is a good deal of a democrat," he said, "moving about the Vatican he never used the sedan chair, of which Pope Leo XIII frequently availed himself. He has also eliminated much of the ceremony formerly connected with an audience. It was the most precious moment of my life when I had the opportunity to talk to him face to face, man to man, and tell him of the splendid growth of the church in this country."

"I want to correct the impression given by the newspapers that he is a frail man, whose health may break down at any moment. He is strong and vigorous, of a hardy nature, and marvelous physical activity. And yet he differs greatly from his predecessor in his manner. He is quiet, patient, and a good listener. He prefers to let his visitor do the talking."

Likens Lincoln to Pope.

"I wonder that in the recent eulogies to Abraham Lincoln, some one with the ability to do it has not compared the Emancipator with the present Pope. They are much alike—tall and gaunt, and with an indefinite shadow of suffering in the facial expression."

Father Doyle told of the movement to place a band of preachers in every Catholic diocese in the country for the purpose of bringing converts into the church. "The big difficulty facing the church is that there are not enough priests to go around," he said. "It is not exaggeration to say that right now 2,000 more priests could be placed in the dioceses of the United States. It is our hope that the project started at the Mission House will result in making America dominant by Catholicism."

The speaker was introduced by P. J. Heltigan.

GRAY RELEASED ON BAIL.

Accused Bookkeeper of Local Bank Is Denied Writ.

Justice Barnard, of the District Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus applied for by Oden F. Gray on February 13 last, directed to Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, in which Gray claimed that his arrest on February 6 was without proper warrant, and that he was being "unlawfully restrained of his liberty in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States."

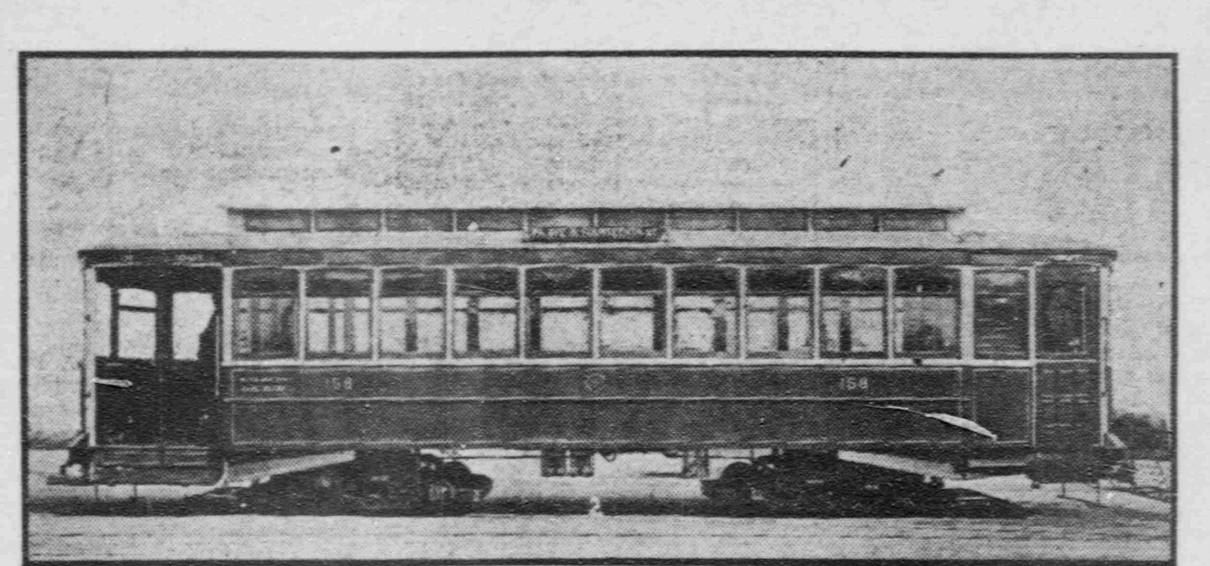
Gray was re-arrested, following the decision of Justice Barnard, and furnished bond in Police Court in the sum of \$5,000. He was represented in the hearing by Attorneys Charles I. Simms and Crandall Mackey.

The writ was asked for the purpose of ascertaining the authority upon which Gray was held, and the nature of the charges against him. It charged Charles Evans, central office detective, with deceit, fraud, trickery, and false representation. Gray's arrest grew out of a charge affecting his integrity as a bookkeeper in the banking department of the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

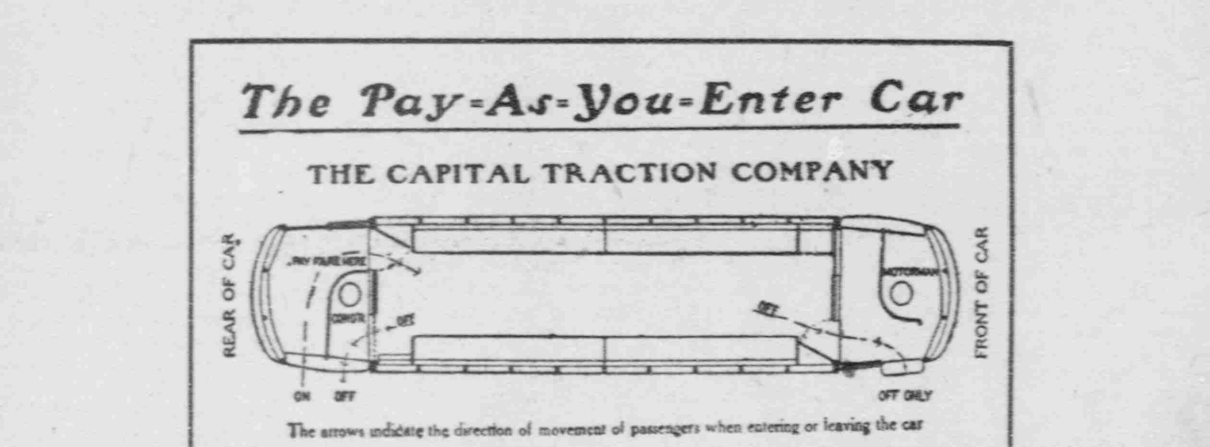
Conference with President.

After the regular meeting of the Cabinet yesterday Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Attorney General Bonaparte, and Secretary of the Interior Garfield remained for a long conference with the President. The subject of the conference could not be learned.

Commencing Sunday, February 21, 1909, Pay-As-You-Enter Cars



Passengers Will Please Ask for Transfers When Paying Fare.



Commencing Sunday, February 21, 1909, "Pay-as-you-enter" cars will be placed in service on the Fourteenth street line.

By the adoption of this type of car, the company expects to provide a better service, with greater safety and comfort to passengers, and this expectation can be realized only with the full co-operation of the public in obeying the following directions and instructions:

- 1st. All passengers are required to enter the car at the rear end only and by step marked "IN."
- 2d. On boarding platform passengers will pay fare to conductor and immediately pass into the car, moving as far as possible to the front.
- 3d. Transfers will be issued only at the time fares are paid.
- 4th. Passengers will have exact fare or change to purchase tickets in hand before boarding car.
- 5th. Passengers riding on transfers will have transfers unfolded in hand and ready to give to the conductor.
- 6th. Passengers are urged to leave car by front door.
- 7th. Persons desiring information, presenting bills to be changed, or with question as to transfer, will be requested to step aside until others on the platform have passed into the car.

THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY.